

HYPERASPIS LATERALIS OMISSA Casey

Dobzhansky reports only one California record (3 specimens from Placer County). A specimen from Piñon Flat, San Jacinto Mountains, Riverside County, California, May 27, 1939, from *Pinus monophylla* (E. S. Ross collector), extends the range of the form to southern California.

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ADDITIONAL MOSQUITO RECORDS FROM UTAH

(Diptera: Culicidae)

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The following new records, representing a genus previously unreported from Utah and three additional species of *Aedes* extends the number of species reported from the state to forty representing six genera. For previous records of mosquitoes in Utah consult the bibliography. Unless otherwise indicated collections were made by the authors.

PSOROPHORA SIGNIPENNIS (Coquillett)

This species was known to occur in arid regions of the adjacent states of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona and its presence in Utah had long been suspected. It was collected by personnel of Ecological Research, University of Utah, at Dugway, Utah. No larvae were collected, but the adult females were numerous and troublesome at the time collected. The presence of this species in the arid Great Salt Lake Desert region of northwestern Utah likely indicates a Great Basin distribution and further collections probably will reveal the species range as extending into Nevada and southern Idaho.

Tooele County: Dugway, August 4, 1953 (J. L. Eastin). Government Well, NW of Dugway Mountains, August 11, 1953 (H. E. Cott).

AEDES ATROPALPUS (Coquillett)

The appearance of this species in east central Utah represents the most northern extension of its range in western North America, having previously been reported in this area only from Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. (Carpenter, et al, 1946). It is common in many regions in the southern, central and eastern United States and in southeastern Canada.

The larval collection in Utah, from which both adult males and females were reared, was made in rock holes, the typical larval habitat for the species. The rock holes were deep sandstone depressions located near the Colorado River. The Colorado River has served as a migratory route into Utah for many southern insect immigrants and it is probable that this is also the case with *Aedes atropalpus*. Suitable habitats for the species occur at intervals along the entire length of this river.

Grand County: Dewey, May 23, 1953 (J. R. Keller).

AEDES HEXODONTUS Dyar

This species which closely resembles *Aedes punctor* in all stages, is widely distributed in the mountains of northern Utah, occurring in both the Wasatch and Uintah Mountain ranges. At elevations above 8,000 feet it is one of the dominant *Aedes* species and in many localities becomes a severe pest during the months of June and July. The larvae have been found in a great diversity of habitats in pools of all sizes, but seem to show a distinct preference for shallow unshaded marshy pools containing *Carex* and grasses. Great numbers of larvae, often almost in pure cultures, have been found in such situations. The grass and *Carex* margins of permanent ponds and lakes also seem to be a favored habitat.

In Utah the species is most commonly associated with *Aedes cataphylla*, *Aedes communis*, *Aedes excrucians*, and *Aedes pullatus*.

Aedes hexodontus has been collected in the following localities during June and July.

Duchesne County: Granddaddy Lake, Mirror Lake. Salt Lake County: Alta, Big Cottonwood Canyon, Brighton. Sanpete County: Skyline Drive (Manti Canyon and Ephraim Canyon Summits). Summit County: Henry's Fork Lake, Trial Lake, Wall Lake. Uintah County: Paradise Park Reservoir. Wasatch County: Camp Cloud Rim, Soapstone Ranger Station.

AEDES SCHIZOPINAX Dyar

This rare species had previously been reported only from Madison and Gallatin Counties of Montana and Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming (Mail, 1934). Its presence in northern Utah is a considerable southern extension of its range and probably indicates a much wider distribution in the western United States than was suspected from its prior limited distribution records. Larvae were collected in overflow pools along a small stream and in several pasture pools filled by irrigation water. The immature stages of this species never have been encountered in large numbers. They have been found associated with *Aedes cataphylla*, *Aedes cinereus*, *Aedes increpitus* and *Aedes fitchii*.

Summit County: Chalk Creek, May 27, 1950. Wasatch County: Hailstone, April 18, 1948; May 6, 1950.

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